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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers City of Boston, from Liverpool, and Republan, from Havana, have arrived at New York.

Hon. Wm. Radford, a leading Democrat of West Chester county, and Representative of the Tenth District of New York in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, died suddenly at his Yonkers residence on Tuesday night.

Messrs. James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould promise to go to Washington, on Saturday, to be examined with reference to the great gold corner case of the 24th of September. Their alleged partner, Corbin, still continues too ill to be examined. Some rather remarkable developments are expected from the managers.

The Brooklyn Ferry Company, through its President, Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, has addressed an application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the renewal of the lease which expires May 1st, 1871, and the Mayor and Comptroller have returned an answer that the only condition upon which they can obtain a renewal of the lease from the city of New York is by the reduction of the fare for foot passengers to one cent, and for vehicles to one-half of the present rate.

The Canadian authorities having failed to capture Caldwell, have instituted inquiries as to the circumstances connected with his escape from the Montreal court house, and the evidence of five witnesses has already been taken. The *modus operandi* by which the escape was carried out is stated to have been already established, but the depositions are withheld from publication, as they will be made the foundation for criminal proceedings against certain parties.

Right Rev. Carlton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, died last evening.

There are rumors of a new Fenian expedition to Canada. Some of the leading spirits of the brotherhood are in New York and are busy at a mysterious project. A communication was received Tuesday from Ireland reporting the state of affairs there. The men enrolled in the brotherhood in Ireland express their willingness to revolt just as soon as their brethren here strike Canada. Preparations are being made for the event, and large quantities of arms are daily forwarded to Ireland. In the city of Cork fifteen thousand men are enrolled; in Dublin about the same number, and there is scarcely a doubt that from 40,000 to 50,000 men in Ireland are available for immediate active service if called on.

R. D. Bogert, charged with having stolen ten thousand dollars from the safe in the paymaster's office in the receiving ship Vermont, with having made false entry in books of payment, and with desertion while serving as paymaster's clerk, was found guilty of all the charges before a general court-martial convened in New York by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 31, 1869. The Court sentenced Bogert to be confined to hard labor in the penitentiary, to forfeit all pay due him, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service. Secretary Robeson set aside this sentence, and orders that Bogert be re-delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal from whom he was received July 26th, 1869. Bogert is now at large.

Governor Stevenson's message to the West Virginia Legislature is a very able document. The finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition, and she has made rapid progress in material development and increase of population, despite the losses of the late war. Upon the subject of political disabilities Governor Stevenson is liberal. He recommends the repeal of the attorneys, teachers and saints' test oaths, preferring to immigration, he says that West Virginia is adapted to a much greater variety of cultivation than that of the Northwestern or Southern states, the seasons being remarkably regular, and the climate delightful. Nearly all the products of the country find a ready market in the city of New York

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY JANUARY 20, 1870.

It is said that Senator CAMERON, on the Treasury election, is chiefly concerned about "where the brains came from," whereby the Ring was beaten and the CAMERON Dynasty received its quietus, after things had been "set up" at Harrisburg. Let us remind the veteran that it was the result of public opinion acting in defiance of Rings and caucus, and that this furnished "the brains"—a power which has gained the ascendency.

It is proper to state that Senator HOWARD voted against the resolution authorizing the purchase of PURDON'S *Digest* for the members of the Legislature. The Senator gave notice that he had purchased his own copy; and he holds that this is what all Senators and Members ought to do. If each house had seen fit to purchase half a dozen copies to be kept for common use, there would not have been much reason to complain. But the wholesale purchase cannot be defended.

THE report is renewed that England is ready and willing to part with her Canadian provinces on easy terms, and would be glad to use them as small change in settling the Alabama claims with us. Minister THORNTON, it is said, is prepared to act on this basis. It is indisputably true that the people of the provinces are decidedly inoculated with the desire to come under our flag and cast their lot with us. Gen. GRANT take great interest in the question, as is well known; and the prophecy is out that the acquisition of Canada and the British possessions will constitute the crowning act of his administration.

WHEN the bill of Senator CONNELL, cutting off the fees of the Philadelphia county officers and fixing their compensation at salaries payable out of the county treasury, is taken up, we shall expect to see our delegation supporting an amendment making it applicable to Alleghenycounty. This would be a genuine reform, for it would save the county not less than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars annually, and do much to break up the corruption attending political nominations. It is difficult to conjecture what reason they will be able to give for not going for it. That the people will require one, they may as well regard as certain. Down with the taxes!

CHICAGO has a Minority Representation Society, at which the different methods of reform in this respect, which have been suggested, are discussed. The Constitutional Convention of Illinois has the subject under consideration, and it has the advocacy of some of the ablest members of that body. In this State, we believe, Mr. BUCKALEW proposes something of the kind in the election of certain local officers. He signalized the latter portion of his Senatorial career in Washington by the able discussion of the principle. The practical test he proposes in this State, in the choice of township officers, would familiarize the people with the principle of minority representation, and this we take it is about all that is necessary to secure its adoption; but it involves such a transformation in our political system that the wisest policy its friends can pursue is to make haste slowly.

THE standing committees of the House of Representatives are published herewith. We do not observe that Speaker STRANG has placed the seal of his official censure upon any of the Republican Representatives who voted for General IRWIN for State Treasurer. The committees are ridiculously cumbersome and unwieldy; so much so, that the sense of individual responsibility is to a great extent dissipated. Some of the committees have a complexion that will induce a careful scrutiny of anything that comes from them, while others are unexceptionable in their composition. The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, with Mr. IRWIN at its head, in particular, is a very strong one, and we confidently look to it for the correction of many existing abuses. This Committee, judging from the gentlemen comprising it, would be an admirable one to take charge of the unexpended balance question.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The proposition of Mr. JUDD, a Representative from Illinois, to hasten the apportionment of representation in Congress, on the basis of the coming census, does not appear to have been very favorably entertained in the House of Representatives. Under ordinary circumstances the new apportionment, under the census of 1870, will not go into effect until the Forty-third Congress is elected. His plan was to make it apply to the Forty-second Congress, which commences March 4th, 1871, but the Representatives in it will be generally chosen the ensuing fall. In this way the West would get the benefit of its increased representation two years earlier than it otherwise would. The objections to Mr. JUDD's bill were that it was an innovation, and its effect would be to give to the apportionment under the census of 1860 but four Congresses instead of five. It was doubtful also whether the enumeration of population could be made in time for a new apportionment to be arranged so that representatives could be elected at the usual elections this fall. The passage of the bill would necessitate extra sessions of the State Legislatures and special elections. With every desire that the West should have its just weight in the National Congress, it seems clear that Mr. JUDD's bill, besides being an innovation on the practice heretofore in the apportionment of representatives, would lead to great confusion and needless expense. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole of the House, on Tuesday, by a vote of 104 yeas to 64 nays. The vote was a sectional one, the Western members voting against the reference, which is a virtual defeat of the bill. In committee it will afford Western representatives a convenient text for oratory devoted to the progress of that section of the Union.

HOW LONG!

To-day we give another chapter of whisky crimes, from which it is made manifest that tax whisky as roundly as we will, after all the tax that whisky imposes on mankind is infinitely greater. Do our best at it, whisky will surely get ahead of us. For, place the money which whisky pays into the treasury, in the shape of taxes, on one side of the scale, and it amounts but to a feather's weight as against the crime, the suffering, the anguish and dreary waste of life which mounts to the other. We conclude that the truth will before long convince the public mind that from whisky proceeds not only a vast majority of the crimes which make the heart sick, but of the sum total of the local taxation a very large part is the tax which we pay to keep the maelstrom of whisky whirling. It is a dreadful crime which society commits on its members by tolerating virtual free trade in whisky. For, after all, it is with the community that the matter rests. It is to its door the responsibility comes back; and it would be well if its ears could be opened and its heart moved by the terrible nature of that responsibility. We need not go abroad. Right at home the fact and the responsibility exist. Here the Mill of Crime grinds continually. The License Commissioners are all the time in session.—It all events, they draw pay as though they were. Does the nature of the grist it grinds justify the existence of such a Mill? Is it good for the moral health of the community that it should continue to grind? Do not the facts call loudly, demanding that it shall cease its operations—at least if grind it must, it shall be in the interest of humanity and a hard-taxed people? There is a point beyond which the public cannot be pressed to endure. The experience of last fall should teach a lesson to those even who have shown themselves slow to learn. The Commissioners are the creations of legislation, and legislation proceeds from the people. The flood-gates of crime, poverty and every manner of distress must be closed. Tracing the horrid current to its source, we come first to the more than two thousand whisky shops licensed without regard to reason or the public wish. The facts afford just ground for an uprising, whether for its moral or material results. Nothing is more proper than that a people should take earnestly in hand the chief source of crime and taxation; and we mistake greatly the temper of the public mind if the settled purpose to do it does not already exist.

DESTROYING PITTSBURGH'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The increased frequency of wrecks and attendant loss of life in the navigation of the Ohio, caused by bridge piers, is becoming a more serious matter for consideration than ever before. When there was but one bridge the tax upon our commerce with the West and South, by river, caused in this way, was estimated in the item of coal alone at $100,000 per annum. Now since there are *three* bridges the damages are nearly trebled, and must go on in an increasing ratio as the wrecks themselves accumulate and augment the obstructions.

The recent disaster at the Bellaire bridge where in one moment's time one of our first class towboats, with its entire fleet of ten barges, valued at $85,000, was lost, brings this matter prominently before the public. Additionally to this must be counted the loss of the estimable lady passenger, who died from the effects of injuries received at the time.

Well may we inquire, what manner of legislation is this which allows the placing of obstructions such as these bridges are, with such unwarrantable spans as three hundred feet, over a great natural and free highway? There should be no question as to the relative commercial value of the river and railroads, when we talk of bridging the one for the accommodation of the other, so long as one is the property of the people and the other that of a private stock company. The question should be simply, how shall we permit bridges to be built which shall least injure the people in their rights to free navigation? And when stock companies apply for charters and privileges to cross our rivers and obstruct them with their bridge piers, they should be required to pay the damages caused thereby, and remove the wrecks, or build their bridges with the widest safe practicable spans," which is assuredly not less than five hundred feet. But such has not, heretofore, been the character of the legislation upon this subject, and the companies building the bridges have been allowed to select their sites, and go to work at places which appear the best calculated *for destroying* the commerce of the river. The same river which built up the West and which now supplies its people with the necessaries which railroads cannot afford to carry to their patrons, they would seek to destroy. And in no surer way could railroads destroy the river commerce than by the unnecessary restrictions and *limits* they put upon the capacity of boats to tow barges. Just as it is found more economical, safe, and expedient, to supply the western country with coal, in fact do all the heavy freighting, in tows of boats and barges, the railroads are obstructing its navigation with bridges having spans of only three hundred feet as the widest over the channel.

It is too late now to change the system of boating to what it was before the bridges were built, but we think it was before the act of 1862, authorizing such piers. It is too late for that now, for so great have the demands of the river commerce become, that like anything else, it can only be made remunerative when economically managed. Larger business but smaller profits mark every healthy advancement in manufacturing and commerce. The force of these objections to short span bridges is acknowledged and even utilized, as many will remember, by the West Virginia Senator who argued in Congress, to let the bridges be built, ruin the Pittsburgh trade and thereby develope the Big Kanawha coal region. But this sectionalism, meddling with nature and the plain laws of political economy, which marks the rapid progress our country is making towards financial corruption.

Pittsburgh is being gradually but surely shut off in this way from its connection by any free highway with the West, and gradually the same choking process will extend itself to other interests and places. Our coal and iron men, and shippers generally, should be on the lookout. If they lose the West, and do not open up navigation to the Lakes, they may yet see Pittsburgh as a smart interior railroad town, but never the great and independent manufacturing and mining center which its numerous manifest natural advantages entitle it to be.

"The Poor of New York."

Hood's "Song of a Shirt" comes forcibly to mind as we read these notes from the "short and simple annals of the poor" in New York city: MRS. A. makes vests at eighteen cents apiece for a wholesale house. She can earn $8 a month by working fourteen hours a day, including Sundays. She pays fifty a month for her attic, and has two small children to support. She has eaten meat once only—and then it was given to her—since Thanksgiving Day. Another case: Kate A., a "finisher" of fine shirts, makes about $2 a week, working hard for it. She has a grandmother to support, and "has often lived for weeks on bread and water, in order to afford the old woman a little broth every day." The New York *Star*, which is enabled to describe these cases from the diary of a lady who has visited them, gives still more painful instances of the hardships caused by scarcity of employment or inadequate wages.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, being a prisoner for "treason felony," as it is called, cannot of course take his seat in the British House of Commons, to which he was elected as a member from Tipperary a few months ago. The mode of procedure and forms taken under these circumstances are very peculiar. Directly after the meeting of Parliament next month, ROSSA will be summoned to the bar of the House of Commons, and will be then and there informed by the Speaker that he cannot take his seat, and that, being a prisoner for felony, the election is void. The same process must be gone through, and the appearance of a convict, in convict garb, will certainly be a novelty in the British Parliament.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, is announced as preparing a valuable contribution to American history, having no less than an inner view of the Buchanan administration from November, 1860, to March, 1861. It is reported that Mr. BLACK has become particularly anxious for the world to know the parts played by the late E. M. Stanton and himself during the eventful months immediately preceding Abraham Lincoln's inauguration. He will also enlighten us as to the services of the other members of the Cabinet. The document will certainly be interesting reading.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of the Pendleton Democracy, opens fire on Governor Hoffman's financial views contained in his late message, which, it must not be forgotten, the Governor cribbed from a speech by Senator Morton, of Indiana. The *Enquirer* declares Hoffman's financial policy means an abandonment of the greenback-debt-paying platform of the National Democratic Tammany Convention of 1868, and flatly declares that the Governor's new ideas will never go down with the Democracy of the West.

SECRETARY SEWARD, after his extensive tour on the Pacific coast and through Mexico, has reached Havana, from whence he will return to New York the latter part of next week. The ex-Secretary was always partial to the Habanese, and has more than once enjoyed happy times among them. He is now there when the fashionable season is at its height—if any season can be regarded as fashionable when a country is in a state of active war—and no doubt will be regaled with the utmost cordiality by his old friends.

IN return for the magnificent land grant from Congress to the State of Illinois, for railroad purposes, the Illinois Central Railroad Company bound itself to pay into the State Treasury seven per cent. on the gross earnings from May, 1856, to November, 1869, in accordance with this contract, the Company has paid to the State the sum of $3,271,310 79. This exhibited gross earnings, during that period of thirteen years and a half, to the amount of $46,-730,011 27.

PHILADELPHIA held a meeting on Tuesday, for the purpose of organizing a Citizen's Association for the protection of taxpayers and to mitigate the evils of local misgovernment. The association will begin its efforts of reform on the streets, though, as its usefulness is shown, its objects will be extended until it will be able to control municipal affairs generally, and relieve their executive duties the genius man who now make politics a business.

THE Mobile *Register* of a late date comes to us printed on a paper made from the okra plant. The *Register* says it is evident that with a material which may be grown in almost any State in the Union, at a cost of one to two cents a pound, requiring no unusual amount of chemicals, and not wasting more than fifty per cent in manufacturing, first-class printing paper may be made at less expense from okra than from any other material.

CHICAGO divorce statistics appear in the papers as regularly as figures showing the growth of pork packing or grain receipts. In 1869 there were 722 divorces suits commenced in the three courts of that city, against 460 the previous year; and of the number in 1869, 451 were brought by wives, and 269 by husbands. During the year 405 divorces were granted, 191 to husbands and 304 to wives.

THERE is a proposition before the Illinois Constitutional Convention to abolish the Senate, and to vest the Legislative authority of the State in a single body, to be called the Legislative Assembly, composed of three hundred members.

WHAT THIERS said recently to a supposed candidate for a position in the French Ministry: "If a portfolio is offered you, accept it. To be Minister is nothing; to have been Minister is everything."

THE CAMERON OVERTHROW.

Voice of the Republican Press on the Defeat of the Treasury Ring.

[From the Beaver Argus.]

On the receipt of the news in Beaver that General Irwin had been elected State Treasurer, on last Wednesday evening, quite an excitement prevailed for some time. With the exception, of perhaps a dozen of persons (the *Radical* employees and two or three others), the whole town was jubilant, and heartily glad that the Treasury Ring had been smashed beyond all hope of being welded together again in the future. The people of New Brighton and vicinity, without distinction of party, were similarly affected; and, since last night, their gratification has manifested itself in cheers, the firing of cannon and illumination of their dwellings. A prominent gentlemen of this locality, whose business takes him almost constantly into the rural districts, told us a day or two ago, that he had not "met with a single Cameron dog" but felt good over the defeat of the Ring by General Irwin. They did not regard it simply as a triumph of one of opposing politicians, but looked upon the result at Harrisburg, on last Wednesday, as a victory of *right over wrong*; a triumph of the *people* over a band of the boldest corruptionists that ever cursed this or any other State.

The Erie *Dispatch*, referring to the Harrisburg "organ's" tirade about "bolters," says: "As far as the Erie county members are now concerned, we can express ourselves in public opinion in saying that they have won new support at home by their recent action at Harrisburg. What the means of purifying our legislative politics are, we very little care, about us. When a majority of Republican representatives support a "Ring" which has debauched State politics, we are thankful for aid from any source to work a revolution. When Democrats wish to lend a hand in electing an honest Republican, we trust the door will be open. It will take a combination of elections of this character to disorganize the Republican party in Pennsylvania, or to alienate any Republicans who have worth keeping."

[From the Altoona Tribune.]

On Tuesday last the "ring" broke, and the "slate" made up by a portion of the Republican members of the Legislature fell with a crash, smashing the "slate" and knocking the hopes of many into smithereens. It was thought that the "ring" was strong, having heretofore borne its load in safety, but the pitcher that goes oftenest to the well may be broken in the end. * * * This is the first time in many years that the party in the ascendancy in the Legislature has failed to elect its caucus nominees, and we are inclined to believe that the customs and usages of the Republican party would not have failed in this instance had there not been good reasons for it. Charges of bribery and corruption are freely bandied, but we do not believe that so many Republicans would have turned against the caucus nominees without sufficient cause. The result of this contest evidently upon a party development that were to have been carried out this session, and most likely sets up others which may prove equally ludicrous. It is to be hoped, however, that the breaking up of the "ring" will not be the inauguration of another. We have had enough of this kind of work. The "ring" system will, in the course of time, work the death of any party. It has well nigh destroyed the Republican party of Pennsylvania. They are always for the "ring" when it has been in power, but fairly established in this State, the Republican party has been losing ground.

MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON.

The Blast Furnaces at Mount Carbon, Illinois, and their Real Cost and Production—Furnaces in the West—Facts for Free Traders to Discuss.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of Tuesday I notice the following paragraph:

"A company of Pennsylvanians have just gone into the manufacture of pig iron on a vast scale in the town of Mount Carbon, Illinois. The company represent a capital of sixty million dollars and twenty thousand acres of coal land. Two immense blast furnaces have been erected at a cost of two million dollars, and their monthly profits at the present prices of pig iron will be $24,000."

Knowing you are desirous of always getting as near the facts of a case as possible, I desire to partially correct the above statement, for the following reason: For a year or more I have noticed in many papers items concerning matters similar to the above about various works, all tending to convey the idea of the great profit in the numerous branches of the iron and steel business. I believe most of these have their starting point in Free Trade organs, and are intended to influence the public mind in favor of a reduction in the tariff. Now the company above mentioned started several years ago, have opened up some coal mines, built a railroad from Grand Tower, on the Mississippi, to the Illinois Central, and have erected six blast furnaces with stone stacks, after the Lehigh pattern. These furnaces cost, I am informed on good authority, a fraction over $500,000, and up to this time were enormously expensive, owing to various causes. They have met with several accidents and delays well known to all furnace men, and have turned out but little iron. The company mines what is known as the "Big Muddy" coal, and it is used at the furnaces now in operation at Carondelet, below Saint Louis. In regard to the profits mentioned, I am sure the stockholders would like to see it. They have a valuable property, extensive improvements, and good coal, but it takes time to get returns from investments of this character, but it will come in time, and many more furnaces be erected, reserving for coal, ore and minerals be continued, if Congress will put let the tariff alone, and our revenue officers collect it, and punish the Englishmen and villiers that one of our citizens has recently been exposing.

Perhaps it would interest some of your readers to know of the developements in the iron trade of St. Louis the past year or two. There are now three furnaces in blast at Carondelet (which, by the way, will be consolidated with St. Louis in April next), and four others approaching completion. They are the Carondelet Iron Company, one furnace, the first erected and small; furnace of two stacks (No. 1 foundry iron of excellent quality per day; the Kingsland Iron Company, two furnaces, built under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Withrow, formerly of Middletown, Pa. These last are substantially built, with all the latest improvements, close tops, &c. They are a great credit to Mr. W., who is still with the Company, and successfully running them. They are producing about seventy to seventy-five tons per day. Those building are the South St. Louis Iron Company's, Captain Jas. Gordon, President, two furnaces also. The superintendents are respectively Mr. W. G. Darley and Mr. R. C. Darley, of New Castle, Pa., both well posted in furnace building. These furnaces will be in blast about April, and will have a daily product of about one hundred and forty tons. Here we have an annual product of 60,000 tons, allowing a *two-fifths* shut for the year for delays and accidents, which are not be fixed. Limestone costs from seventy-five to ninety cents a ton, and active researches are going on for final at many points. Other capitalists are only awaiting the action of Congress from Tipperary a few months ago, the mode of procedure and forms taken under these circumstances are very peculiar. Directly after the meeting of Parliament next month, Rossa will be summoned to the bar of the House of Commons, and will be then and there informed by the Speaker that he cannot take his seat, and that, being a prisoner for felony, the election is void. The same process must be gone through, and the appearance of a convict, in convict garb, will certainly be a novelty in the British Parliament.

Senator Sumner has given the dictionary-makers a new word. In the debate on Virginia he said that the rescinding by a State of a vote on the constitutional amendment was utterly null and void, and was merely a constitutional *ridiculosity*.

When the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, was introduced to Rev. Hyacinthe he excused his ignorance of French by remarking through the interpreter: "We are laboring under one of the disabilities which the Tower of Babel imposed and which the Day of Pentecost has not removed."

The Pope was blessing a lady the other day, when he observed that she was anxious she should not proceed until she could lift her veil. "Do you think my blessing cannot penetrate that tapestry, daughter?" said he smiling. Another good story of the Pope is to the effect that an American lady asked him to give her his autograph on the margin of his photograph, and succeded in getting it.

HOW WHISKY TAXES US.

Bar Room Records.

Wife Murders—Serious Stabbing Affrays—Attempted Wife Murder—Homicides—Suicide—Rum and Riot.

Francis P. Mills, convicted of murdering his first wife, Laura Mills, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the night of September 12, 1855, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, last Sunday night attempted to murder his second wife, inflicting wounds which it is thought will prove fatal. When Mills was tried for the murder of his wife, one of the witnesses for the prosecution was his domestic, whom he subsequently married. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. At the expiration of a year he was pardoned by Governor Fenton. He returned to Brooklyn and married again. A report was circulated at the time that he had murdered his wife in order to marry the woman who had lived as a domestic in his family.

On last Saturday Mills was discharged from employment. He was in a very angry mood when he returned to the North, where he first tried in every way to calm him, and he remained quiet during Saturday night. On Sunday he went out, saying he was going to church. When he came home his ferocious nature showed itself in killing wounds. About six o'clock at night he told his wife to do something which required him at once to enter the room of the evil.

You say, "had there been no whisky drank at Campbell's house, there would have been no murder." You might have gone still further and said, had "the whisky drank at the last dozen saloons" been prohibited the manufacture and sale of all such abominable death potions, not only Mrs. Campbell but thousands of men and women who have been murdered by drunken fiends might now be living, happy and useful members of society. Had Campbell been supplied with strychnine, with which to murder his wife, by a druggist, would not the latter be amenable to the law? Should the distiller or the seller of the liquor be any less amenable for the death-potion they sold him?

You ask, 'How long is society going to tolerate the manufacture and legalize the sale of liquor, to the use of which three-fourths of all the crimes committed are, directly or indirectly, traceable?' You might have added, and to which *more* than three-fourths of the misery, suffering and poverty of our race is traceable. Nearly thirty years' experience in the work of benevolence in this city, enables me to give an opinion on this subject, and heartily indorse your assertion, while we conscientiously make our own. In the capacity of visitor among the poor, we have found a large class of persons who have once filled positions of importance, and had all the comforts of life at their disposal, whose stories, had we time to relate them, would fail to call forth the deepest sympathies of your readers, as well as excite their highest indignation against the manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating drinks.

Let us draw you a *real* picture: You doubtless recollect that Saturday, the 8th of January, was a bitter cold day. Among the many who came for help on that day was a poor, shivering woman, on whose face and form time had not yet laid his hand, though vice was fast robbing both of all that was womanly or beautiful. An old thread-bare shawl, of one thickness, was all that covered arms bare to the shoulders, arms once round and white, now attenuated and shrunken. The remains of what had once been a decent dress hung about her as she crouched over the fire, and spread out her poor benumbed fingers, to catch its warmth. Her black hair, which was fine and silky, was heavily combed back from what had once been a lovely face. She had large soft black eyes, the expression of which seemed to call up before us visions of "Lang Syne." We had a long conversation, in which we learned that the cause of her poverty and wretchedness was *love of strong drink*. Learned too, that she was once the lovely and respected wife of ——, that she was now a wretched drunkard, a hopeless outcast from society, while the hacking cough that constantly shook her frame, told that disease had fastened upon her vitals.

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ONE OF YOUR READERS.

FOR DROPSY,
FOR GRAVEL,
Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder,
Morbid Irritation of the Urethra,
Morbid Irritation of the Bladder,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
And all other cases where a GOOD DIURETIC is indicated. Try the Bold
BANKIN'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Sold at
BANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH (formerly St. Clair) STREET.
Price ONE DOLLAR, with English and German Directions.

SOME REASONS WHY
DR. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS
HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. LUNDENBERG,
DENTIST.
Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.
Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY January 1, 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be settled and continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of L. H. SMITH & CO.

LUTHER H. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN MCINTYRE, JOSEPH MCNAUGHER, SAML. MCNAUGHER, ARTHUR HOBSON, ALEX. MCINTYRE and JOHN HOOD, under the name of MCNAUGHER & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, to date from January 7th, 1870. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH MCNAUGHER, at No. 270 Sandusky street, Allegheny, who will also continue to carry on the STONE and BRICK PAVING BUSINESS, as heretofore.

JOHN MCINTYRE,
JOS. MCNAUGHER,
SAML. MCNAUGHER,
ARTHUR HOBSON,
ALEX. MCINTYRE,
JOHN HOOD.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON

was this day dissolved by mutual consent; JAMES M. CARSON disposing of his interest to JOSEPH C. BAILIFF and JAMES BROWN. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without delay, and all persons having claims, will present the same to JNO. R. WATSON, at our office, 53 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES M. CARSON.

Allegheny City, January 1, 1870.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF

BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON, I would take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to my friends for their past favors, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of those favors for the firm of BAILIFF & BROWN.

BAILIFF & BROWN, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

53 Federal st., Allegheny City, Pa., would return their thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for their liberal patronage during a period extending over ten years, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail

Hardware Business.

At No. 56 Wood street, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY.

JAMES M. FAHNESTOCK,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1870.

MR. BIRNEY'S experience in the hardware trade for upwards of twenty years enables him to know the wants of the public, and he will keep a full assortment of the best goods in the Hardware line, and with a new stock of goods, they solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

NO MORE MEDICINE,

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

Radically Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Low Spirits, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea, and Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation, and all Nervous, Bilious and Liver Complaints. Cure No. 48,413: "Rome—the health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." Sold in tins, 1 lb. $1.45; 2 lbs. $2.75; 5 lbs. $6; 12 lbs. $13; 24 lbs. $18. Also, the Revalenta Chocolate, at 50 per pound. F. C. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and of all Druggists and Grocers. In this town at Fahnestock & Sons's, Wood street, corner of First avenue.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, to show the magnitude of the boot and shoe manufacturing business of that city, says "we have over fifty large manufacturers, employing about five hundred workmen." Ten workmen to a shoe factory would be regarded as a very small number here in Massachusetts. A place that does not employ over five hundred persons in the business would hardly be called a "shoe town" in this State.—*Boston Traveller.*

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.

Drunkenness Among Men and Women—Life Pictures of Misery and Degredation from Drink in Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your Saturday's issue, January 15th, I find a column headed, "How We Pay for Our Drinks," containing facts horrible enough to make one's blood chill, and arouse every thinking man and woman from the lethargy that has imperceptibly stolen over us, as a people, on the subject of temperance. The dreadful incidents of crime there recorded, all the result of intemperance, it is true, took place in other towns and cities, but they are not without parallel in our own city. Who does not sicken at the police reports in our daily journals, as case after case is related, to find that all, either directly or indirectly, are brought to their degrading position by the use of whisky or other intoxicating drinks? The many horrible tragedies that have been enacted among us, tragedies in which not only the poor and obscure have been victims, but families of position, education and wealth, during the last thirty years would fill volumes. Men and women who, twenty-five years ago, were bright particular stars in Pittsburgh's social and intellectual horizon, now fill drunkard's graves or point Fisk's atmosphere of society, with their degrading habits; corrupting, by their influence, parties and vicious examples, many an unsuspecting youth, who, but for them, would be respectable men and respectable citizens.

In your remarks on the verdict in the Campbell case, you seem justly indignant at the legislate the first cause of that horrible murder, and, in our opinion, lay your ax at the very root of the evil.

You say, "had there been no whisky drank at Campbell's house, there would have been no murder." You might have gone still further and said, had "the whisky drank at the last dozen saloons" been prohibited the manufacture and sale of all such abominable death potions, not only Mrs. Campbell but thousands of men and women who have been murdered by drunken fiends might now be living, happy and useful members of society. Had Campbell been supplied with strychnine, with which to murder his wife, by a druggist, would not the latter be amenable to the law? Should the distiller or the seller of the liquor be any less amenable for the death-potion they sold him?

You ask, 'How long is society going to tolerate the manufacture and legalize the sale of liquor, to the use of which three-fourths of all the crimes committed are, directly or indirectly, traceable?' You might have added, and to which *more* than three-fourths of the misery, suffering and poverty of our race is traceable. Nearly thirty years' experience in the work of benevolence in this city, enables me to give an opinion on this subject, and heartily indorse your assertion, while we conscientiously make our own. In the capacity of visitor among the poor, we have found a large class of persons who have once filled positions of importance, and had all the comforts of life at their disposal, whose stories, had we time to relate them, would fail to call forth the deepest sympathies of your readers, as well as excite their highest indignation against the manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating drinks.

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ONE OF YOUR READERS.

FISK'S $118,000,000.

The Revelations from the Great Gold Conspiracy—A Bank with $2,000,000 Capital Certifying Checks for $40,000,000.

A special dispatch to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that the evidence already disclosed shows that on the great day of the gold battle one of the banks, with two millions of capital and deposits, uttered certified checks to the amount of about $40,000,000, and that such papers were one of the essential means employed in carrying on the contest. Fisk, Gould, Corbin, and other conspirators are stated to have met in secret conference at that time to perfect their plans.

Fisk is said to have proposed a great well-displayed advertisement in all the morning newspapers, setting forth that they had control of one hundred and eighteen millions of gold, being all there was outside the Treasury; that they were strong enough to take all the Government might offer; that all contractors who appeared for settlement before three o'clock could make terms on the basis of gold at one hundred and sixty, and that a figure even higher than this would be charged those who failed to settle prior to that hour. One witness says this plan would probably have been adopted but that the conspirators feared violence from the mob. The idea of forcing gold to one hundred and sixty was acted on, however, and the whole day's operations till the smash occurred were in accordance with Fisk's scheme. Butterfield was or was not in the ring the members of the committee do not yet say.

CLOTHING.
JANUARY, 1870.
FOR BARGAINS
IN
MEN AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
CALL ON
Gray & Logan,
89 FIFTH AVENUE,
47 Sixth, late St. Clair.

HARDWARE.
ESTABLISHED 1831.
Logan, Gregg & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
LEATHER BELTING,
LACE LEATHER,
SPENCER'S FILES,
JESSOP'S C. STEEL,
AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL HARDWARE,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

1847. 1870.
Joseph Woodwell & Co.
JOSEPH WOODWELL, WM. K. WOODWELL, JOSEPH R. WOODWELL.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE.
In addition to a very full and well assorted Stock of Hardware, keep the following
SPECIALTIES.
Morse Twist Drills, Reamers and Chucks,
Ornamental Wood, Mouldings, Carved Mantles,
Carvers' Tools, Moulders' Tools.
Porcelain Pew Numbers, Plates and Ornamental Knobs,
Barrels Paint Mills,
Washers, Picks and Mattocks,
Weather Vanes,
Ashcroft's Steam Gauges,
Ship Augers and Car Bitts,
COR. SECOND AVE. AND WOOD STREET
TTths PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
Having Opened Salesrooms at
NO. 70 WOOD ST.,
Invite an examination of their Stock of
Superior American Cutlery
Exclusively of their own manufacture.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and desirable patterns.
Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and Cooks' Knives, &c., &c.
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Butchers' Knives, etc. etc. etc.
Special attention is invited to an assortment of
BREAKFAST CARVERS
AND
Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets,
NOW OFFERING.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,
No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Improvement!
THE PERFECT COMBUSTION
FIRE GRATE.
This Improvement consists of an Open Back of Grate to which coal is supplied from a Self-acting Grate Basket. IT IS FREE FROM DUST. It can be seen in use at the Monongahela House and St. Charles Hotel.
REFERENCES:
J. McD. Crossan, Harry Shiris,
Benj. Singerly, Wm. Boyd & Sons,
S. H. Phillips, A. & R.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

TO LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1870.

The release the local money market shows from the thraldom of stringency which bound it for many weeks immediately prior to the first of this month, was more marked to-day than at any time since the 1st of January. Money is in good supply both at bank and through the brokers, and can be furnished at moderate rates on undoubted paper or good collateral. Local stocks are stimulated by the ease that is in the money market, and prices are up to the highest notch. People's National Bank sold up to 120½; Exchange 67; Citizens' 65½; Allegheny 67; Allegheny Valley 73-10 bonds sold up to 80¾, but for large lots 81 asked. The demand for good mortgages on city property is quite active, but most lenders on this class of prime securities are too high in their rates. Where there is absolute safety to the lender money should be loaned at from 8 to 9 per cent., instead of from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

—The money market in New York continues to gain in ease. The general rates outside of banks is 6 per cent., and the banks find it difficult to get over that rate, as many of the brokers are notifying them that their loans will be paid unless the rate be reduced to 6 per cent. Money is still coming in freely from other points, the receipts of private bankers being quite important. A very large proportion of the receipts, however, consists of national bank notes, which it is found difficult to use. The current indications point to the probability of an unusually heavy glut of this form of currency, and the Administration will do with it—is seriously agitated. Various schemes are proposed for utilizing the notes; one being that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to receive the currency on deposit, issuing therefor non-interest bearing certificates, available for settlements of the Clearing House; and another, that one of the banks be chosen to perform substantially the same functions as the foregoing plan would impose upon the Treasurer. It appears to us, however, that if supreme regard were paid to true principles of banking, arrangements would be promptly instituted for assorting the notes, though some common agency, and sending them home for redemption. This would provide the only true and natural elasticity in the currency, the want of which is productive of so much irregularities in the loan market. If it be said that such a course would press seriously upon the country banks, the answer is that it ought not, if those banks limit their reserves in a healthy condition, and that the sooner the banks of the country are made to feel their responsibility for the redemption of their circulating notes, the better it will be for the interest of sound banking. The banks of New York City are bound, not only out of regard to their interests, but also as expounders of sound banking regulations, to take this matter in hand, not waiting either for Congress to devise some plan, or for the Sub-Treasury to assume functions which belong properly to the banks in their associated capacity.

—Government bonds fell back from ¼ to ⅛ from yesterday's advance. There were $2,000,000 purchased to-day by the Treasury. Some $7,000,000 were offered.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	118	117⅝	117⅝
U. S. Bonds '82	117¼	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. Bonds '64	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds '65	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '65, new	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '67	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '68	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	121	121¼	121¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¾	121¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118⅛	118	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	117¾	117⅝	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115⅞	115⅞	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, 1867	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝	...	⅛
U. S. Currency 6s	120½	120½	...	...

—Railway stocks in New York to-day were hardly as firm, and a decline is shown in some from 1 to 1⅝ per cent. It is said that negotiations are pending between the Cumberland Coal Company and the Consolidation Coal Company for a consolidation of interests. A meeting of representatives of both companies was held yesterday, at which the negotiations were expected to be consummated. At the same time an effort is being made for amalgamating those companies with the Central and other companies of Western Maryland. The advantages expected from consolidation are principally the avoidance of the present injurious competition in prices between the several companies and a cheapening of management and working arrangements. The stock of Cumberland advanced this morning to 31¾.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 19, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:45 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
New York Central	120½	120½	120½	120½
Erie	22	23¼	...	23
Hudson	...	...	...	127¾
Reading	91½	92¾	92½	...
Michigan Central	...	118	...	...
Michigan Southern	86	85¾	85¾	84¾
Illinois Central	...	95	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	79¾	...	79
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Do preferred	87	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	107½	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul	74¾	74¾	74¾	74
St. Paul, preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Toledo and Wabash	...	55	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	88	...	...
Fort Wayne	88	88	88	87
Chicago and Alton	...	145	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	29¾	...	...
Western U. Tel	32¾	33	¼	...
Pacific Mail	...	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express	...	61¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	29¾	29	...	¼
American M. U. Ex	35	36½	...	...
United States Ex	53	52¾	...	...
Merch. U. Ex	...	...	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1870.

Trade continues light in nearly every branch of business, and we have no particular change to note in prices, from those reported for some days past. Flour, grain, groceries and provisions are all quiet and dull. Buyers purchase only in small lots. We quote as following the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 9@9¼c; pots at 7½c, and soda at 4@4¼c ₰ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 70@80c ₰ gallon as to quality.

APPLES—There is a better demand but prices are unchanged. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25, and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand at 28@30c for fair to extra choice roll. Common grades nominally 25@26c.

BEANS—Dull at $2 25@2 75 ₰ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 16@16½c; sides, ribs and hams 17½c; clear sides 18½c; lard in tierces 17½c; lard in kegs 18½c, and lard in half kegs 19½c. Dried beef 15@17c; saddles 20½c ₰ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $31 00.

CHEESE—There is more doing in cheese, and the market is firmer but unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 16c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger at 15@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@25c ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₰ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₰ lb for pared.

CHEESE?—We quote at $4 50 ₰ bushel.

CIDER—Supply continues good and prices nominal, ranging from $5@8 ₰ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Demand light, with moderate receipts. We quote strictly fresh packed at 32@35c ₰ dozen.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light, and market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₰ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₰ ton.

DRIED EGGS—The receipts are moderate, with sales at $11 00@12 00 ₰ cwt, as to size and quality.

FLOUR—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $7 50, and from store in a retail way at $7 00 ₰ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a good demand with very light receipts. Sales are readily made of prime at 55@57½c; choice mixed at 45@47½c; chicks 30c; geese 30@35; each; and live chickens, ₰ pair, by the coop, 60c.

FRUITS—Sales at 3c ₰ lb.

GRAIN—Sales of shelled Corn at $2 25, and white Oats at $1 50 ₰ bbl.

GRASS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $8 00@8 25 ₰ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 00@4 00 ₰ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 10@2 15 ₰ bush.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 40@1 45 and No. 2 at 90c@$1 00.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bbl; and common at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts are light, with a moderate demand. On the track, prime peachblows command 50c, and from store, 55@60c ₰ bushel.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 65@70c; shorts at $1 25@1 35, and middlings at $1 50@1 60 ₰ cwt, as to quality.

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U. S. Bonds '65	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '65, new	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '67	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '68	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	121	121¼	121¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Adv.	Dec.
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U. S. Bonds, 1881	118⅛	118	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	117¾	117⅝	...	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115⅞	115⅞	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, new 5s, '65, 1867	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114⅝	114⅝	...	...
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U. S. Currency 6s	120½	120½	...	...

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Hudson	...	...	...	127¾
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Michigan Central	...	118	...	...
Michigan Southern	86	85¾	85¾	84¾
Illinois Central	...	95	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	79¾	...	79
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Do preferred	87	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	107½	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul	74¾	74¾	74¾	74
St. Paul, preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Toledo and Wabash	...	55	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	88	...	...
Fort Wayne	88	88	88	87
Chicago and Alton	...	145	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	...	29¾	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	...	33	¼	...
Pacific Mail	...	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express	...	61¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	29¾	29	...	¼
American M. U. Ex	35	36½	...	...
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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1870.

Trade continues light in nearly every branch of business, and we have no particular change to note in prices, from those reported for some days past. Flour, grain, groceries and provisions are all quiet and dull. Buyers purchase only in small lots. We quote as following the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 9@9¼c; pots at 7½c, and soda at 4@4¼c ₰ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 70@80c ₰ gallon as to quality.

APPLES—There is a better demand but prices are unchanged. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25, and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand at 28@30c for fair to extra choice roll. Common grades nominally 25@26c.

BEANS—Dull at $2 25@2 75 ₰ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 16@16½c; shoulders in bbl; rib sides 17¼c; clear sides 18½c; lard in tierces 17½c; lard in kegs 18½c, and lard in half kegs 19½c. Dried beef 15@17c; saddles 20½c ₰ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $31 00.

CHEESE—There is more doing in cheese, and the market is firmer but unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 16c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger at 15@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@25c ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₰ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₰ lb for pared.

CHEESE?—We quote at $4 50 ₰ bushel.

CIDER—Supply continues good and prices nominal, ranging from $5@8 ₰ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Demand light, with moderate receipts. We quote strictly fresh packed at 32@35c ₰ dozen.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light, and market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₰ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₰ ton.

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FLOUR—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $7 50, and from store in a retail way at $8 00 ₰ barrel.

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GRAIN—Sales of shelled Corn at $2 25, and white Oats at $1 50 ₰ bbl.

GRASS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $8 00@8 25 ₰ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 00@4 00 ₰ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 10@2 15 ₰ bush.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 40@1 45 and No. 2 at 90c@$1 00.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Borrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

PARHAM SEWING MACHINE, 70 Smithfield street.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE QUARTETTE.—Masonic Hall, Thursday, January 20th. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at the door.

A CELEBRITY IN THE LOCK-UP.—Dr. Andrew Jackson, colored, was arrested yesterday afternoon for disorderly conduct on Wood street and locked up for a hearing this morning.

TOWING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Yesterday towboats were employed passing barges under the Monongahela suspension bridge, one below pushing them up and and one above catching and drawing them through.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Jos. Dilworth has returned from New Orleans, where he has been for the past six weeks attending to the interests of Messrs. Dilworth, Harper & Co., of which firm he is a member.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—A lady appeared before Mayor Callow yesterday, and made information against a young man named Mathias Zeller, charging him with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—H. Sproull, Esq., for many years Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Williamsport, Pa. His numerous friends in this county will regret to learn of his illness.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK.—An election held on Tuesday for Directors of the Allegheny Savings Bank for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Messrs. Jas. L. Graham, D. DeHaven, John Benn, S. H. Geyer, Alex. Moore, And. Ackley, G. Wettach.

DESERTER WANTED.—General Whiteley, in command at the Allegheny Arsenal, offers a reward of thirty dollars for the arrest of a man named Thomas N. Way, who deserted from the United States Army, at the Arsenal, on the 15th inst. Way is a carpenter, twenty-six years of age, and is a native of Chester county.

COMMON CASES.—Mayor Callow had two common cases before him yesterday morning, which were disposed of in the usual way. In the afternoon two persons were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were each fined ten dollars and costs, which they paid.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A magnificent seven octave rosewood piano, overstrung bass, richly carved legs, splendid tone, first-class maker, can be bought for $300 if taken at once. Apply immediately. Elegant plush top stool included. Box for shipping if desired. Can be seen at No. 79 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

KNEELED.—Neely Burns has consented to observe the rules of the Workhouse, and for such knee-ling has been placed at work about the house. The Managers of the Workhouse need have no fear of Neely leaving, for he has not even think of such a thing. The punishment for running away is having the hobbles attached to one's feet.

"CARLTON" TO-NIGHT.—The lecture going community will not fail to assemble in large numbers this evening at the Academy of Music to hear C. C. Coffin, of Boston, deliver his lecture on the "Chinese." This will be a real intellectual treat, something that will address itself to the intelligence of the hearer, and therefore the audience should not only be an intelligent one, but such as to crowd the Academy in every part.

PASTOR CALLED.—On the 17th instant, Raccoon congregation, (Old School Presbyterian, at Candor, Pennsylvania, made a unanimous call for Rev. J. B. Dickey, of Two Ridge Church, Ohio, as pastor. The salary offered is fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, and J. Murray Clark, John Kennedy and J. Snell were appointed commissioners to prosecute the call before the Presbyteries interested.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—The ordination and installation of Mr. Charles Hedges, as pastor of Grace Colored Presbyterian Church, by the Presbytery of Ohio, will take place in the Public School Hall, on Miller street, in this city, this evening, January 20th. The services, in which the Rev. J. J. Hair, the Rev. Dr. McKinney, Rev. W. T. Beatty and Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., will take part, will begin at half past seven o'clock.

"TO THE RESCUE."—As hundreds were unable to gain admission to the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, to hear Anna Dickinson lecture on the Mormons, the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Library Association, desiring to give all an opportunity to hear her, have prevailed upon that lady to give another lecture, which will take place on Saturday evening, her subject being "To the Rescue."

A PERFECT SEWING MACHINE—The Parham, 70 Smithfield, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

A CORRECTION.—We were wrongly informed in regard to the detention of Cleveland trains on Tuesday, which appeared in yesterday's issue. We have since learned that the only detention to passenger trains was about five hours to the morning train from Bellaire, on account of gravel slides caused by heavy rains during the previous night. The track was entirely cleared at 9.45 A. M., and there was no delay to trains from Cleveland except twenty minutes to the 8.25 P. M. train. The 6.55 P. M. train was on time.

CLEARED UP.—A day or two since we published the substance of a letter from Mr. A. J. Clark, Chief of Police of Newark, N. J., to Chief Hague of this city, concerning a photographer named Cole, at some person may have assocated the name of Mr. Cole, of Messrs. Allbree & Cole, the well known photographers of this city, with the letter. we deem it but proper to state that Mr. Cole of this city, is not the person referred to in the letter. A telegram received from Mr. Clark yesterday states that Cole was an *alias* and that the offender is under arrest.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—On Tuesday night a horse and spring wagon, belonging to Jacob Bensenhauser, of Glendale Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, were stolen, and the owner traced the thief to Allegheny City, where he made information before Mayor Gleim. He stated that he suspected a man named Nuschbaum, and made a charge of larceny against him. Subsequently the horse and wagon were found on the street, at the corner of Washington and Hamilton streets, in the Sixth ward, where they had evidently been abandoned by the thief. Chief Bowden took possession of the property and placed it in a livery stable, where it awaits the order of the owner.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents
Capron, Lizzie L., Beck's Mill, Pa.	3
Denner, Miss Louisa J., Beers, Pa.	3
Glenn, Miss Martha, New Middletown, O.	3
Kann, Wm., Allegheny, Pa.	3
McKenna, S. A., St. Louis, Mo.	3
Sheeton, Anthony, Youngstown, O.	3

Difficulty Between Hotel Runners.

Tuesday evening George W. Rose and August Geisler, hotel runners, had a difficulty in the vicinity of the Union Depot about a traveler which the two seized on. During the dispute, as Geisler afterwards alleged, Rose struck him over the head with a lantern, demolishing the lantern and injuring Geisler quite severely. A policeman was then called and at Geisler's solicitation, Rose was taken in custody and escorted to the lock-up. There he left $30 as collateral security for his appearance yesterday morning and was released. At seven o'clock yesterday morning Rose did not appear, and after the usual proclamation the money was declared forfeited to the city. Subsequently Rose appeared at the Mayor's office, and on hearing of the situation of affairs made information charging Geisler with assault and battery, alleging that Geisler struck him in the eye. Geisler was arrested, and at four o'clock had a hearing, which resulted in his discharge, the matter having been compromised.

Notion House Robbed.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday night, the variety, brush and notion store of J. D. Thompson & Co., No. 246 Liberty street, corner of Wood, was entered by thieves, and four revolvers, worth $36, and about six or seven dollars in money stolen. The thieves approached the store from Church alley, in the rear, gained access to the yard attached to the premises, and first tried to get in through a sliding window. Their efforts in this direction were fruitless, however, and they had to force a door before they succeeded. The revolvers were taken from a case, and the money from the money drawer. Two colored men named Wm. Norris and James Lee, who were in Church alley between the hours mentioned, saw the thieves emerging from the yard, and scanning them closely, made their identity a fixed fact. Yesterday morning, Mr. J. D. Thompson made information before the Mayor, charging John Bane and Daniel Stewart with being the thieves. Officers Lressler and Long arrested them some time afterward, and they were locked up for a hearing at ten o'clock this morning. The colored men have identified Bane, but are not positive as to Stewart. None of the missing property has been recovered.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE QUARTETTE.—Masonic Hall, Thursday, January 20th. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at the door.

The Gold Transaction—The New York "Sharper" Committed for Trial.

Yesterday morning a further hearing took place before United States Commissioner, H. D. Gamble, Esq., in the case of the New York "sharper" James Daily, whose arrest while attempting to pass counterfeit gold pieces on a German, passenger on the steamer Glendale, was recorded yesterday. Daily insisted that he had no other name, but the Commissioner having ascertained that he had, sent a telegram to his wife, in New York, on the evening previous, addressed to Libby Chambers, asked him if his name was as such. Believing that the cat was out of the bag, the defendant acknowledged that his name was Charles Chambers, and that he resided at No. 211 East Fifty-second street, New York, when at home. The coins found in his possession were twenty-one pieces purporting to be twenty dollar gold pieces, and one five dollar piece. They were taken charge of by the Commissioner and will be retained as evidence against the accused, he having been committed to jail for trial in default of $3,000 bail. The accused is a man about forty years of age, and would, from his appearance, be taken for a Priest or preacher. He says this is the first difficulty he has ever been mixed up with.

WINNING ITS WAY.—The Parham Sewing Machine, H. Millingar, 70 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenue, agent.

THE WRECK OF THE STAR.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

In Tuesday's paper we gave the facts connected with the wreck of the tow-boat "Star," at the bridge at Bellaire, resulting in the death of Mrs. Alexander, and the loss of a large quantity of coal. On Sunday night an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, when the following evidence was elicited:

The Captain testified that he was on deck at the time, and owing to the smoke of a steamer that had preceded them a few minutes, the lights on the piers could not be seen in time to straighten up for the passage through. He immediately, however, ordered her to be backed, and the attempt was made, but such was the force of the current that no visible effect was made. The barges forward on the left struck, swinging the steamer around broadside against the next pier. She immediately crashed over; the Captain seized the little girl, daughter of the chambermaid, and jumped on the pier with her, and told her mother to follow at once. She hesitated a moment, but finally jumped, and fell among the coal and rubbish piled on the pier by the collision. The Captain took hold of her hand and was pulling her out, when just at that moment the side of one of the barges turned upon its edge, crushed over on the woman, and forced him to relinquish his hold of her. Finally the side of the barge slid off the pier and floated away, when the woman was discovered where they had seen her last. She was at once taken on the pier; whence she and the others were removed by the steamer Harrison. There on the pier, about fifteen minutes, The woman was taken to the National House. She was insensible when taken up on the pier, and told the Captain that she would die. The Captain also stated that there were twenty-four persons on board, all of whom were saved and accounted for, except one, a German, whose name he could not give. He thought he was on one of the barges that broke away.

The pilot, Scraggs, testified that he, with his assistant, had the wheel, and that after coming out of Boggs's Riffle, and straightening up for the bridge, the lights of the bridge were obscured by the smoke of a steamer ahead of them. He let his boat float until he could see the light, when he found it too late to save it. He says the second pier is near the center of the channel space, and it is difficult to steer so as to miss it. He has been a pilot fifteen years. He says all was done that could be done to save the boat and barges. The engineer's testimony was substantially the same, as far as his duties were concerned; the bells answered, and he and his assistants kept to their posts until the engines were covered with water, and with great difficulty they made their escape.

The jury found the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased, Mrs. Alexander, came to her death by an unavoidable accident, caused by the sinking of the steamer Star, striking the pier opposite Bellaire city in the Ohio river, erected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and upon investigation of the case we find that there were suitable signal lights on all the piers, but by the cause of fog or smoke the pilot could not discover them in time to avoid striking the pier; and we further find that the captain, pilots, engineers and all the hands were in their proper posts and did all they could to save the deceased and also to save the steamboat and barges."

The deck of the Star, we learn, is now lying bottom upwards, at Paden's Island, near Sarde, Ohio, some forty miles below Wheeling.

PARHAM SEWING MACHINE—H. Millingar, 70 Smithfield street, agent.

Committees of Councils.

The following are the Joint Standing Committees of Councils, for the year 1870, appointed by James McAuley, Esq. President of the Select, and W. A. Tomlinson, Esq., President of the Common Council. The several Committees will meet for organization within a few days—probably before the next regular meeting:

FINANCE.—Select Council—Wm. Phillips, Jas. M. McEwen, A. M. Brown, James B. Murray, Frank Bissell, Matthew Edwards, A. H. Gross, E. F. Jones. Select Council—Jas. Lindsay, Jas. McAuley. Common Council—Chas. W. Batchelor, R. W. Morgan, Samuel Simons, S. Hamer, D. W. C. Carroll, R. H. Negley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Barclay Preuitt, James Verner, Jos. Lang, W. A. Tomlinson.

WATER.—Select Council—Geo. W. Coffin, John Shipton, G. G. Armstrong, John D. Scully, Henry Lloyd, Charles A. Kehew, Richard G. Herron, W. J. Fridey. Common Council—J. W. C. Carroll, H. Meyer, Thos. A. Pender, R. M. Snodgrass, J. Daum, Jas. Verner, J. J. Albert, B. Mosely, Geo. B. Chambers, C. W. Batchelor.

STREETS.—Select Council—Henry E. White, Thomas A. Gallaher, Robert Liddell, Jacob Ahl, John Wilson, F. S. Bissell, Richard G. Herron, B. Whitehill. Common Council—S. W. Morgan, John Seiferth, F. Bradley, Addison Arthurs, G. W. McCandless, C. Miller, Jas. George Booth, Edward Barker, Evan Jones, James Verner.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.—Select Council—John Wilson, C. B. Seely, Isaac Jones, David Aiken, Jr. Common Council—Joseph Stoch, H. A. Diamond, Nicholas Snyder, Frank Kohre, O. J. McGinn, Joseph Caskey, J. J. Albritz.

MONONGAHELA WHARF.—Select Council—Samuel Morrow, Geo. W. Coffin, B. Rafferty, Robt. Liddell, S. J. Wainwright. Common Council—Reuben Redmond, G. Schlosser, John J. Moorhead, John Jahn, John Fleming, Jos. Snedden, A. Bingham.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.—Select Council—Jas. Littell, Henry Ahlborn, David Kirk, Levi Bush. Common Council—J. E. McKelvey, N. Snyder, G. B. Chalmers, A. G. McCandless, Hiram Ferguson, Reuben Lessig.

ORDINANCES.—Select Council—A. M. Brown, Hill Darragh, T. J. Gallaher, Joseph Hartman, J. S. Devlin. Common Council—John Barton, A. W. Gazzam, E. L. Paxon, Thomas S. Mitchell, G. McCandless, Reuben Redmond, G. Schlosser.

GAS LIGHTING.—Select Council—John Shipton, Samuel Morrow, D. McNeal, John D. Scully, Z. Wainwright. Common Council—Maurice Wilhelm, Henry Moore, S. Cameron, S. M. Fulton, George McCoy, John Barton, G. C. Shiele.

NIGHT POLICE.—Select Council—Wm. Phillips, James Keenan, Chas. A. Kehew, Henry Lloyd, Wm. J. Friday. Common Council—John H. Hare, David L. Fleming, Barclay Preston, S. Dietrich, H. Mosely, David Sims, A. Lyons.

FIRE ENGINES AND HOSE.—Select Council—J. A. Bunkard, Z. Wainright, D. McNeal, John Wilson, Jas. Littell. Common Council—David Sims, Maurice Wailhoe, Addison Arthurs, R. H. Seltz, H. W. Oliver, Sr., Herbert Lenard, Andrew Lyons.

MARKETS.—Select Council—Jas. M. McEwen, J. J. Wainwright, Hill Darragh, Joseph A. Duncan, James Littell. Common Council—Joseph Lashan, Alan Seiferth, George Booth, John C. Matteru, W. S. Smith, John Jahn, Geo. McCoy, Evan Jones.

CITY PROPERTY.—Select Council—P. H. Laufman, Samuel McMahon, Jacob Ahl, Matthew Ferguson, David Kirk. Common Council—John C. Mattern, John Jamison, Joseph Sheep, John G. Beckman, John Tregan, Geo. McCoy, C. P. Duff.

HOUSE BUILDINGS.—Select Council—H. E. White, E. Schmidt, Levi Rush, Joseph Hartman, John Murdoch. Common Council—A. G. Gazzam, Jacob Negley, F. Bradley, John Beckman, A. Black, Thomas S. Mitchell.

APPEALS FROM CITY ASSESSORS.—Select Council—B. Rafferty, Joseph Hartman, J. S. Devlin, David Kirk. Common Council—W. S. Smith, M. Fedder, S. McFadden, Jos. Lang, E. L. Paxon, Henry Mosely.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

Jerry Foley was sent to jail for thirty days by Mayor Brush yesterday for a little misbehavior yesterday. He will be transferred to the Workhouse.

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An Insane Woman.

Yesterday morning an application was made before the Court in the case of Miss Catharine Cable, who has been insane for some time past, to have her sent to Dixmont. She is about thirty-five years of age, and, being an orphan, was kept by Mr. Cornelius, a farmer living on Neville Island. She has generally kept quiet, and created very little trouble, until a few days ago, when she appeared to have become violently insane on the subject of matrimony. Last summer, while residing in a family in Allegheny, she had become acquainted with a young man whom she calls Frank. When she returned none she did not make known this acquaintance. But a few days ago, she talked incessantly about matrimony, and said repeatedly that she would be married to Frank. On Monday evening a member of the family discovered her with a butcher knife in her hand, and from her movements it was evident that she intended to commit suicide. On Tuesday, Mr. Cornelius induced her to come to this city, stating to her that the marriage would be consummated. He then came to the office of Alderman Donaldson, where two physicians once pronounced her hopelessly insane. An application, as already stated, was made before the Court, but it was decided that the matter did not come under the supervision of the Court, as no charge had been made against the woman.

The County Medical Society—Election of Officers.

The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the County Medical Society for the ensuing year: President, T. J. Gallaher; Vice President, J. C. Maghin; Recording Secretary, W. H. Daly; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. H. Snodgrass; Corresponding Secretary, W. Smody; Treasurer, N. McDonald; Censor, F. W. Shaw; Delegates to the American Medical Association, which will meet at Washington—Drs. Snodgrass, Speer, McCarrall, Pollock, Semple, Mowry, McJance, Bruce, Wood and Knox; Delegates to the State Medical Society, which will meet in Philadelphia—Drs. Walker, Daly, Gilmore, Jas. Miller, Hunston, Hazlet, Rhodes, Grouard, Jillson, Foster, Bruce, Shaw, Savage, Speer, Maginn, Knox, Yankirk, Semple, Snodgrass and Gallaher.

STABBING AFFRAY IN VIRGIN ALLEY.—Two women, named Kate Welsh and Francis Forster, who reside in Morrison's court, off Virgin alley, got into a difficulty last night shortly after ten o'clock, which might have resulted seriously. After quarreling for some time, Kate seized a small penknife from the table, and stabbed Francis two or three times in the left side, just below the arm, and also cut her slightly on the head. The police were called in, and arrested the would-be murderer, and conveyed her to the lock-up. The report soon spread that the woman had been seriously cut, Mr. Murdock was at once summoned, who went to the house to make an examination, but upon arriving at the house learned that the wounds had already been dressed. He examined them, however, and found that she had been but slightly cut. An information will be made against Kate Welsh this morning, when she will have a hearing.

THE PARHAM accomplishes a wider range of family sewing than any other. †

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Prof. Barker, of Yale College, at the Academy Next Week—Entertainment this Evening at the University.

Enterprise is as admirable in the administration of an institution of learning as in driving bargains or working up raw material. The modern educational idea has a good deal of the spirit of *stir* in it. Our colleges now are heard from oftener than the once a year when they gather the *elite* of the fashionable and literary world around the commencement board. Once a year will not do now for these repositories of the most vigorous learning and intellectual power of the day to utter themselves, as long as a year tells of so many revolutions, we might almost say, in the domain of science. We are glad then to see that we are invited to such an entertainment as the University is accustomed to offer to the public, when she appears on the platform of the public lecture-room. Those who remember the gratification they took in the brilliant course of lectures on Geology by Prof. Gunning, the last course under the auspices of this institution, will need only to be told that the Spectroscope is the inspiring theme that is next undertaken to be set forth in popular yet in no less a truly scientific form. Add to this the established reputation of the lecturer, Prof. Barker, of Yale College, formerly of the University here, his particularly brilliant success with these very lectures in other cities, and the eagerness with which not only our amateur scientists but also our intelligent manufacturers are taking up the tickets for the course, and the drift thitherward for Monday and Tuesday evenings next, becomes strong almost beyond precedent. We cannot but hope that the University will be encouraged to bid more frequently for public audience on a variety of topics somewhat higher and less ephemeral than the most of those constituting an average winter course of lectures.

Besides these lectures at the Academy of Music, the University has at the chapel an exhibition of the Preparatory Department this evening, Mr. Loudon's agency in putting up the platform being a sufficient guarantee that the young gentlemen will not fail to say and do how to say it, and on Friday of next week a literary entertainment of a more original character is to be given by the Junior class.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Flattening and Packing House of Mellon, Estep & Co.'s Glass House, East Birmingham, Destroyed—Loss Between $12,000 and $15,000—Insurance $7,000.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon smoke and flames were discovered issuing from the flattening house and packing room of Messrs. Melling, Estep & Co.'s glass house situated on the corner of Page (now Twenty-second) and Jane streets, East Birmingham. The fire caught among the straw and spread so rapidly that the entire building, a frame structure eighty or ninety feet long, was soon enveloped in flames. The fire alarm signals of the South Side turned out promptly, and the Duquesne steam engine from the city went over. By their aid the factory was saved, the fire being confined to the building in which it originated. This building was totally destroyed together with its contents, a large amount of window glass in sheets of double thickness. The loss to the firm has not been correctly estimated, but it is thought it will reach $15,000. They have an insurance of $7,000 divided as follows: Equitable, of Cincinnati, $500; Artisans, of Pittsburgh, $500; Hartford, Connecticut, $3,000, and North American, Philadelphia, $3,000. The firm will rebuild their works immediately, and having a good stock of glass on hand no delay will be occasioned in filling orders.

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An information was made yesterday against Joseph Meyer, by order of the peace by his wife, Mary Meyer, before Justice Heisel. She alleges that the defendant drinks to excess, and on Tuesday night, during in an intoxicated condition, threatened to do her bodily harm. Warrant issued.

An Insane Woman.

Yesterday morning an application was made before the Court in the case of Miss Catharine Cable, who has been insane for some time past, to have her sent to Dixmont. She is about thirty-five years of age, and, being an orphan, was kept by Mr. Cornelius, a farmer living on Neville Island. She has generally kept quiet, and created very little trouble, until a few days ago, when she appeared to have become violently insane on the subject of matrimony. Last summer, while residing in a family in Allegheny, she had become acquainted with a young man whom she calls Frank. When she returned none she did not make known this acquaintance. But a few days ago, she talked incessantly about matrimony, and said repeatedly that she would be married to Frank. On Monday evening a member of the family discovered her with a butcher knife in her hand, and from her movements it was evident that she intended to commit suicide. On Tuesday, Mr. Cornelius induced her to come to this city, stating to her that the marriage would be consummated. He then came to the office of Alderman Donaldson, where two physicians once pronounced her hopelessly insane. An application, as already stated, was made before the Court, but it was decided that the matter did not come under the supervision of the Court, as no charge had been made against the woman.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—John Brougham's new play, "The Red Light," was presented last evening for the first time, and ably performed throughout. It is a drama of unusual interest, and one of the best of Mr. Brougham's many productions. The part of "Ned Mastermott," usually performed by Mr. Brougham, was very acceptably rendered by Mr. Winter, and if he could only have thrown a little more life into the performance, it would have left nothing to be desired. Mr. Meeker, as "Doctor Bayne," a cool, scheming villain, and Mr. Benson as "Sharkey," a Kanvish rascal, performed their respective parts admirably, as did Mr. Chester as Col. "Paul Maynard." The ladies in the cast, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Chester and Mrs. Berrell, acquitted themselves creditably, as usual. The scenery and stage appointments of "The Red Light" are novel and attractive, and altogether there has not been a more interesting performance at the Opera House for many weeks. The play will be repeated this evening.

FORREST'S ENGAGEMENT.—Reserved seats for the five nights of the great tragedian's engagement will commence this morning at the box office of the Opera House. Seats may be secured for any night.

BENEFIT OF GEORGIE DICKSON.—The favorite soubrette of the Opera House company, Georgie Dickson, will have a benefit to-morrow night, when she will present an attractive bill for performance.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE QUARTETTE.—Masonic Hall, Thursday, January 20th. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Great success of Mr. BROUGHAM'S last new sensational drama.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 20th, 1870, last time of Mr. Brougham's great drama of

THE RED LIGHT;

Or the Signal of Danger.

FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of the favorite artiste GEORGIE DICKSON.

Box Sheet now open for the engagement of Mr. EDWIN FORREST.

Grand Matinee on Saturday.

ORPHANS' FAIR

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

IN BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL tf

LECTURES.

G. A. R.

The next Lecture of the Course before the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, will be delivered by

C. C. COFFIN,

The "Carleton," of the Boston Journal, at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 20, 1870.

SUBJECT:

"CHINA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AMERICA."

No Reserved Seats. Admission 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON

Will deliver her celebrated Lecture

"TO THE RESCUE,"

AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Saturday Evening, Jan. 22,

ADMISSION.....75 CENTS.

No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. 2

BRILLIANT AND INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES

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Showing the character and value of the recent wonderful discoveries in Science and their practical application, to be illustrated by experiments of the greatest interest.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, the 24th and 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock,

IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

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FROM NEW HAVEN.

Tickets of Admission, 50 cents, to be had at the Principal Bookstores. Reserved Seats, 75 cents extra, to be had at the Western University, corner Fifth and Diamond streets, letween 11 and 12 o'clock after the 18th inst. 2

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY

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Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

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Brazillian Birds,

If you want Bargains be sure and not overlook this sale, at

105 Market Street.

Gent's Beaver Gloves and Collars,

$2 50 TO $10 00.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EDWARD P. DARNS,

A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, to me, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1870, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before JOHN M. HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 121 FOURTH STREET, PITTSB